

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 07-C-1140

H. THOMAS MORAN, II,
Court-Appointed Receiver of
LYDIA CAPITAL, LLC,

Defendant.

ORDER ADOPTING CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

This matter is before me as the parties have filed a “Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order”. The parties have agreed that pretrial discovery may contain “sensitive, confidential, medical, financial, private and/or proprietary commercial, personal and trade secret information” of both parties and non-parties from whom discovery may be sought. (Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order at 1.) The parties are seeking to protect such information from unnecessary public release. An agreement such as the one the parties have entered into serves the important purpose of expediting discovery without requiring the court to pass on every document arguably responsive to a discovery request that a party desires to withhold from public scrutiny. The protective order adopting their agreement will therefore be entered, but with the following proviso.

The parties should understand that there are no guarantees that documents they designate “confidential”, once made a part of the record before the Court, will remain confidential and

maintained under seal. The long-standing tradition in this country is that litigation is open to the public. *Union Oil Co. of California v. Leavell*, 220 F.3d 562, 567 (7th Cir. 2000) (“Calling a settlement confidential does not make it a trade secret, any more than calling an executive’s salary confidential would require a judge to close proceedings if a dispute erupted about payment (or termination). Many a litigant would prefer that the subject of the case—how much it agreed to pay for the construction of a pipeline, how many tons of coal its plant uses per day, and so on—be kept from the curious (including its business rivals and customers), but the tradition that litigation is open to the public is of very long standing.”); *see also Hicklin Engineering, L.C. v. Bartell*, 439 F.3d 346 (7th Cir. 2006) (“What happens in the federal courts is presumptively open to public scrutiny.”). The records and decisions of the courts should be within the public’s view to allow the public access to the reasoning upon which judicial decisions rest. *See Leavell* at 567. For this reason, the parties should be aware that the Court is not bound by the designation of material as confidential by the parties under the Confidentiality Agreement and, to the extent necessary to reveal the Court’s reasoning process, material bearing such a designation that is made a part of the record may be disclosed absent a showing of good cause. Under certain circumstances, third parties can also challenge the parties’ designation of information made a part of the record as confidential. *See Seattle Times Co. v. Rhinehart*, 467 U.S. 20, 36-37 (1984). Subject to this proviso, the Confidentiality Agreement submitted by the parties is hereby adopted by the Court.

SO ORDERED this 10th day of October, 2008.

s/ William C. Griesbach

William C. Griesbach

United States District Judge